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Washington Urban District Council



**REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR 1952

L. A. M. JOHNSTON,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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L. A. M. JOHNSTON,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Washington.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I herewith present my Second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions in the Urban District of Washington being for the year 1952. Incorporated therewith is the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

It is to be regretted that it has been impracticable during the year under consideration to make the progress with house erection that the Council desired and there is great need for rapid expansion in this field since housing, inferiority and overcrowding plays a vital part in the health, both mental and physical, of the population.

The voluntary work for the Welfare of the Aged continues to make a steady progress which must be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the assistance which has been ever forthcoming from the Council when required and for the loyal co-operation of all its Officers.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

LILIAN A. M. JOHNSTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority

The Staff consists of:—

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. Whole time conjoint appointment (see below). Degrees of B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (St. Andrews).

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR. Whole time. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association and Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Also acts as Factory and Workshop Inspector, Shops Inspector, Cleansing Officer, Petroleum Officer and Rodent Control Officer.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR. Whole time. Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER. Whole time. Associate Member Institution of Municipal Engineers.

The Medical Officer of Health also acts as Medical Officer to the Urban Districts of Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton, also as Assistant Medical Officer for Durham County Council for No. 5 Area.

Other Health Services

The following Health Services are administered by Durham County Council as the responsible Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulance.	Child Welfare and Maternity.
Home Nursing.	School Medical.
Home Helps.	Welfare of the Aged.
Vaccination.	Welfare of the Blind.
Immunisation against Diphtheria.	Health Visitors.

The County Council are also responsible for the administration of Part III of the National Insurance Act, 1948.

FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTORS are appointed by, and work under the direction of, the County Council.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS are fully qualified men appointed by, and working under the direction of, the Ministry of Agriculture—being responsible for conducting routine examinations of the cow population throughout the County in order to maintain and raise the standard of health of said cows.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres—5,758 acres.

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid-1952—17,700.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952) according to Rate Books—
5084.

Rateable Value—£73,842.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£273/9/8.66.

Chief Industries

The chief industries in the Urban District of Washington are Coal Mining, Chemical Works and Iron Works, the latter chiefly engaged in manufacturing equipment for the coal mining industry.

There are various subsidiary industries, one of the most important being agriculture, the district having some very good dairy farms. Two farms are producing Tuberculin Tested Milk, three accredited milk, and the other fifteen non-graded milk.

The small number of farms in Washington Urban District on which Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced is disappointing, particularly since the number throughout the country is rapidly increasing. The desirability of reaching the goal nationally where all cows in particular, and all cattle in general, are free from tuberculosis is of the utmost importance to public health. Tremendous strides are being made in this direction in England, Scotland and Wales, whilst in some areas of Durham County the position is much better than in Washington. The cause of tuberculosis of neck glands, abdomen, bones and joints, is almost invariably due to the consumption of untreated milk infected with bovine tuberculosis and this is often also the cause of tubercular meningitis. A pure milk supply is essential for the health of the community.

The majority of the working population in the district not employed in the above-named industries earn their livelihood in the Timber Yards, Springwell Stone Quarries, Brickyards and in general trading.

Industrial Diseases are fortunately rarer than in former days due to the strict enforcement of numerous precautions but cases of miners' nystagmus, pneumoconiosis and silicosis still occur among the miners and more rarely asbestosis among workers at the Chemical Works. It is to be hoped and expected that each year will see a reduction in those affected for the first time.

Housing

As in many other districts it proved impossible to complete the whole of the house erection programme planned for 1952 This is most unfortunate as in Washington there is a large amount of overcrowding, and there are many houses which have been unfit for years, also many border-line houses which are rapidly approaching the stage where they will be completely unfit for human habitation. The Council and their responsible officers feel a grievous sense of frustration at being so handicapped in the provision of the very necessary accommodation for the people. Private owners are, in many instances, prevented from carrying out necessary repairs to their properties by the lack of capital and the very high cost of maintenance since their actual net income from property is usually less than in 1939.

Whilst these bad housing conditions exist there is bound to be an adverse effect on the health of many of the occupants, so whilst it is most desirable for every family to have a home of its own, a shared home in good condition may be much less detrimental to health than a house of very poor condition tenanted by one family.

Vital Statistics

Birth and Birth Rate

The nett number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar General for outward and inward transfers) during 1952 was 302 compared with 332 for 1951.

Sex and Legitimacy are shown thus:—

		Total				
		Male	Female			
Live Births	Legitimate	292	153	139	}	Giving a birth rate of 17.06 per 1,000 of the estimated population.
	Illegitimate	10	5	5		

To exactly compare the Birth Rate in Washington Urban District with that for England and Wales, as a whole, it must be multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.03, giving a rate of 17.57 as compared with 15.3 for England and Wales.

The following table shows (1) the total number of births, (2) the number of males born, (3) the number of females born, (4) the birth rate per 1,000 population and (5) the total increase of population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) for 1952 as compared with the years 1943—1951.

Year	Total births	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000	Total increase
1943	276	154	122	17.17	77
1944	325	181	144	19.98	135
1945	314	170	144	19.18	137
1946	332	Not available		19.48	Not available
1947	381	203	178	22.25	204
1948	395	195	200	22.52	218
1949	362	197	165	20.49	166
1950	325	160	165	18.29	163
1951	332	183	149	18.7	111
1952	302	158	144	17.06	102

Still Births

During 1952 there were 8 still births in the district.

		Total				
Still Births		Male	Female			
{	Legitimate	7	3	4	{ Giving a Still Birth Rate of 25.8 per 1,000 Total (live and still births).	
	Illegitimate	1	—	1		

There is a Still Birth Rate of 0.45 per 1,000 population in Washington U.D., as compared with 0.35 for England and Wales.

Deaths and Death Rate

The Registrar General reports that, after correction for outward and inward transfers, 200 residents of the Washington area died during 1952, being 115 males and 85 females.

Locally compiled figures show that there were 140 deaths registered as having occurred within the district, being 75 males and 65 females. Two persons died within the area during the period under consideration who did not normally reside therein—there were therefore 2 outward transfers.

59 persons, being 39 males and 20 females normally resident in the district, died outside the area—there were therefore 59 inward transfers.

During 1951 there were 221 residents of Washington died, being 108 males and 113 females.

The Death Rate for 1952, corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths from all causes and at all ages, was 11.29 for Washington U.D., compared with 12.47 in 1951.

In order to compare the local figure with that for England and Wales, the former must be multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.23, giving a Death Rate for Washington of 13.88, whilst that for England and Wales is 11.3.

Total Deaths under 5 years (corrected locally).

During 1952 six children died before attaining the age of five years as compared with sixteen in 1951. All six children including 5 males and 1 female were under one year of age.

Therefore 3% of the total deaths were of children under five years of age as compared with 7.24% in 1951.

Deaths in Institutions

Of the 59 residents who died outside the area, 57 died in hospital, 1 in a nursing home, 1 in a private house.

The following table shows the number of deaths of Washington residents in various hospitals outside the area:—

General Hospital, Chester-le-Street	...	...	19
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	...	...	12
General Hospital, Newcastle	...	...	1
Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle	...	...	1
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle	...	...	1
Maternity Hospital, Sunderland	...	...	1
General Hospital, Sunderland	...	...	1
Royal Infirmary, Sunderland	...	...	1
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead	...	...	6
Bensham Hospital, Gateshead	...	...	1
Epileptics Home, Maghull	...	...	1
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester	...	...	1
Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Dunston Hill	...	...	1
General Hospital, Ryhope	...	...	1
The Arboretum, Nottingham	...	...	1
Shotley Bridge Hospital, Consett	...	...	2
Winterton House, Sedgfield	...	...	4
Crossgate Hospital, Durham	...	...	2

Maternal Mortality

There was one death among women from puerperal sepsis, pregnancy or abortion.

Comparisons between England and Wales and Washington

The maternal mortality per 1,000 total live and still births based on deaths which are primarily classed as due to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state is shown in the following table.

	England and Wales	Washington Urban District
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.09	—
Abortion with toxæmia	0.02	—
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.21	—
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and child- birth	0.09	—
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	0.04	3.22
Abortion with sepsis	0.07	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.20	—

Death Rate of Infants under One Year

During 1952 there were 6 children who died in the area before attaining the age of one year, being 5 males and 1 female, equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.86 per 1,000 live births. No illegitimate child died under one year of age. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 27.6 per 1,000 live births.

In 1951, there were fourteen children who died under one year of age, yielding an Infantile Mortality Rate of 42.17.

The following table shows the death rates for infants under one year of age according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for the years 1943-1952.

		All Infants per 1000 live births		Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births		Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1943	...	79.71	...	82.39	...	0.00
1944	...	58.77	...	57.69	...	76.92
1945	...	50.96	...	53.69	...	0.00
1946	...	60.2	...	61.18	...	45.45
1947	...	41.99	...	40.65	...	83.33
1948	...	50.66	...	63.60	...	166.66
1949	...	52.49	...	53.98	..	0.00
1950	...	30.77	...	30.91	..	0.00
1951	...	42.17	...	43.81	...	0.00
1952	...	19.86	...	20.54	...	0.00

It will be noted from Table II that there were three deaths of infants under one year of age in Washington Station Ward, two in Great Usworth Ward and one in Usworth Colliery Ward.

The ratio of infant deaths per 1,000 population is 0.33.

The following table shows in detail the number and causes of deaths in infants during the first year of life and also the deaths at the various ages.

Infant Mortality during the year ended 31st December, 1952

Cause of Death	Ages of children				Total
Pulmonary Collapse: 1 aged 1 hour	1
Septicaemia: 1 aged 5 days	1
Gastro-enteritis: 1 aged 6 months	1
Congenital Heart Disease: 1 aged 6 days, 1 aged 4 days					2
Asphyxia: 1 aged 10 months	1
					—
Total					6
					—

Since the total deaths in the district at all ages was 200 then 3% of the total were of children under 1 year of age. Of these infants 66.6% were under 1 week.

Nett Live Births—Legitimate				Illegitimate			
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
Corrected as per Registrar General	...	153	139	5	5	=	302
Nett Deaths	...	5	1	—	—	=	6

During 1952 there were 170 deaths certified by medical practitioners, 6 were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem and inquest, 9 by the Coroner after inquest and 12 after post-mortem without inquest, whilst 4 deaths were uncertified.

The distribution of deaths (at all ages and corrected for inward transfers) in the various wards is shown in the following tables. Table I shows the incidence during each quarter of the year, i.e., the Seasonal Incidence and Table II shows the age and sex distribution of deaths in each ward.

Table I. Seasonal Incidence.

Ward	1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total
Washington	12	...	10	...	7	...	10	...	39
Usworth Colliery	18	...	12	...	4	...	15	...	49
Wash'ton Station	8	...	11	...	13	...	26	...	58
Springwell	5	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	19
Great Usworth	10	...	4	...	6	...	11	...	31
Wash'ton Staithes	1	...	2	...	—	...	1	...	4
Barmston	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1
	54	...	43	...	34	...	70	...	201

Table II. Age Incidence.

Ward.	Under 1 year		1-5 years.		5-15 years.		15-25 years.		25-45 years.		45-65 years.		65-75 years.		75 years & over.		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Washington					1		1		2		5	4	5	3	13	5	26	13
Usworth Colliery	1						1		1	1	10	7	4	8	6	10	23	26
Washington Station	3		1		1		1		2	3	12	3	6	10	10	6	36	22
Springwell									1		3	3	4	1	3	4	11	8
Great Usworth	1	1			1				1	1	3	3	5	3	6	6	17	14
Washington Staithes											1			1	1	1	2	2
Barnston									1								1	
<i>Total</i>	5	1	1		3		2	1	8	5	34	20	24	26	39	32	116	85

Comparative Table:

Death Rates in Washington per 1,000 population as compared with those for England and Wales. (W—Washington: EW England and Wales)											
No. of Deaths in Washington Population 1952—17,700											
Year	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Myelitis inc. Encephalitis	Pneumonia	Total	
1943	199	—	—	1	12	2	—	—	8	23	W
1944	190	—	—	—	5	11	—	1	6	23	EW
1945	177	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	4	20	W
1946	189	—	1	—	10	5	—	—	9	25	EW
1947	177	—	1	3	14	11	—	—	7	36	W
1948	177	—	—	4	15	5	—	—	5	29	EW
1949	196	—	4	1	17	10	—	—	7	39	W
1950	162	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	16	EW
1951	221	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	7	17	W
1952	200	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	6	20	EW

Causes of Death in Washington Urban District during 1952

Causes of Death.				Male		Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	5	...	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	...	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	...	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	...	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	...	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	...	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	...	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	...	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	9	...	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	6	...	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	...	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	...	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	6	...	5
15.	Leukaemia aleukaemia	...	...	1	...	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	...	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	18	...	23
18.	Coronary disease angina	...	...	15	...	5
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	...	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	15	...	12
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	3	...	6
22.	Influenza	...	...	3	...	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	4	...	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	4	...	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	2	...	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	...	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	2	...	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	...	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	1	...	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	...	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	...	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	7	...	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	...	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	3	...	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	3	...	1
36.	Homicide and operations of War	...	...	—	...	—
All Causes				115	...	85

The following table shows the Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious diseases in the year 1952 for England and Wales,

160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), 160 smaller towns (population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 census) and London Administrative County compared with Washington Urban District. The figures supplied by the Registrar General are the Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales	160 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resd't populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Washington Urban District
BIRTHS—	Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Live	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	17.57
Still	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.45
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	13.88
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.39
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.39
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.33
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	—
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	0.63
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	1.97
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	—
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	10.45
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.51
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	—
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	—
DEATHS—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All Causes under 1 yr. age	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	0.33
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.05

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Causes of Death

Tuberculosis

There were 6 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1952, being equivalent to a death rate of 0.339 per 1,000 population from the pulmonary form and 0.056 from the non-pulmonary.

Comparative Table:

Year	No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	No. of Deaths from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Washington U.D.
1943	14	.557	.871	—	.111	—
1944	3	.524	.184	8	.103	.492
1945	4	.519	.244	1	.100	.061
1946	7	Not available	.410	3	Not available	.176
1947	9	.47	.525	3	.079	.175
1948	10	.44	.570	1	.067	.570
1949	9	.403	.509	2	.054	.113
1950	5	.321	.281	1	.043	.056
1951	2	.275	.113	3	.041	.164
1952	6	.212	.339	1	.028	.056

Heart Disease

Within this category is included (1) Coronary disease, angina which was the cause of 20 deaths (2) hypertension with heart disease, 6 deaths, and (3) other heart diseases, 27 deaths, giving a total of 53 deaths, being 32 males and 21 females, compared with 61 (28 males and 33 females) in 1951. Therefore in 1952 there were 26.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths due to these forms of heart disease and the mortality rate from heart diseases was 2.99 per 1,000 population.

One of the most common causes of heart disease is rheumatism and one cannot over-emphasise the importance of medical treatment even for the mild forms especially amongst

children, as it is only too often that the mildest, undiagnosed and untreated rheumatism of the child which results in a diseased heart and this complication could in the majority of cases be prevented by the early treatment of the rheumatism.

Comparative Table:

Year	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths due to Heart Disease	Death Rate per 1000 population		Percentage Total Deaths due to Heart Disease
			All Causes	Heart Disease	
1943	199	41	12.38	2.55	20.60
1944	190	34	11.68	2.09	17.89
1945	177	24	10.81	1.41	19.21
1946	189	44	11.09	2.58	23.33
1947	177	37	10.34	2.16	20.90
1948	177	46	10.09	2.62	25.99
1949	196	55	11.09	3.11	28.07
1950	162	42	9.12	2.36	25.92
1951	221	61	12.47	3.44	27.6
1952	200	53	11.29	2.99	26.5

Cancer

This includes all malignant growths and diseases.

During 1952 there were 33 deaths certified as being due to malignant growths, being 21 males and 12 females. Of these 6 were due to cancer of lungs and bronchi and 27 to other forms of cancer.

	England and Wales	Washington Urban District
Death rate (per 1,000 population)		
cancer, lungs and bronchi ...	.323	.339
Death rate (per 1,000 population)		
other cancer	1.670	1.525

In Washington Urban District during 1952, of the total number of deaths, 16.5 per cent. were due to cancer.

The following table shows the number of deaths in the area due to cancer and the mortality rate from this disease in 1952 as compared with the preceding ten years.

Year	Number of Deaths					Mortality Rate per 1000 pop.	
	Male		Female		Total		
1943	...	15	...	19	...	34	2.11
1944	...	14	...	15	...	29	1.78
1945	...	7	..	14	...	21	1.28
1946	...	14	...	15	...	29	1.76
1947	...	15	...	8	...	23	1.35
1948	...	15	...	9	...	24	1.37
1949	...	15	...	15	...	30	1.69
1950	...	6	...	8	...	14	0.79
1951	...	10	...	11	...	21	1.19
1952	...	21	...	12	...	33	1.86

If diagnosed and treated in the early stages practically all forms of cancer are curable and it is therefore of vital importance that anyone suffering from a suspicious lump or unusual discharge especially during middle age, should seek and follow medical advice immediately.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Public Health Officers of the Authority

(see commencement of this report.)

The County Council as the Local Health Authority, are responsible for the following services under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulances.

Cases of accident or illness requiring transport are conveyed by Ambulances belonging to and under the control of the County Council. Washington Urban District, for this service, forms part of an area with Boldon Urban District and that part of Sunderland Rural lying North of the River Wear. The Control Centre is at Hebburn-on-Tyne (Telephone, Hebburn 32157).

The National Coal Board continue to maintain their own ambulances to deal with accidents in the mines.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination

Diphtheria Immunisation is the responsibility of the County Council.

Local practitioners may immunise their patients and claim fees for this treatment from the Health Authority (County Council). Child Welfare Medical Officers will immunise children under five if requested to do so and if necessary the County Medical Officer endeavours to arrange for sessions to be held in schools.

Vaccinations if desired are performed by the family doctors who are paid for this service by the County Council.

Nursing in the Home

This is now available to all who require such assistance and the Nurses who served the area so loyally in the employment of the District Nursing Association continue in their good work.

Midwifery

The Nurses employed by the County Council for this work act either as Maternity Nurses or Midwives. Since the services of both doctors and nurses are free to the patient there is an increasing tendency for the services of the general practitioner to be arranged for in addition to those of the nurse so that the latter acts more frequently as a Maternity Nurse than as Midwife, the reverse of what previously existed when a mother had to pay the fees of the doctor in addition to the Nurse.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

As before the appointed day, these centres are administered by the County Council.

That for Washington is held in the Miners' Welfare Hall, New Washington.

The clinics are held as follows:—

Ante Natal Clinic ...	...	Tuesday afternoons weekly. Alternate Thursdays.
Child Welfare Clinic	...	Monday mornings weekly. Friday mornings weekly.
Birth Control Clinic	...	
Post Natal Clinic ...	...	Alternate Tuesday mornings.
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	...	Monday afternoons weekly. Friday afternoons weekly.

School Medical Clinics

These are administered by the County Council.

Home Helps

Women who are suitable are employed as Home Helps, being sent out to give domestic assistance in the event of illness of the housewife or frailty of the aged, if a request for such aid be made. Application can be made directly to the County Medical Officer or if any such request is made to this office it will at once be transmitted to the County Health Department. Charges for this service are based on the household income and none are made in necessitous cases.

Services Supplied by Regional Hospital Board

Hospital Treatment. Outpatient or resident is available to all who require same, for ordinary sickness, accidents or infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis Clinics and Venereal Diseases Clinics

These are administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply

The Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead Water Co., and the Sunderland and South Shields Water Co., supply the Urban District with water.

The supply of water to the district is satisfactory in quality. The quantity is being carefully observed, and arrangements are being made to increase the bulk supply to the district, in order to provide for further housing development.

No treatment is installed in the supply system within the Urban District. The taking of samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis are carried out by the companies involved.

The waters do not appear to have plumbo-solvent action.

Samples of main supply water taken during the year gave satisfactory results, there being no evidence of contamination.

All the dwelling-houses within the Urban District are supplied from public water mains by the method herewith tabulated:—

(1)	Direct to houses	4,972
(2)	By means of tap in yard or wash-house	143
		<hr/>
		5,115
		<hr/>

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

New sewers have been laid to meet the housing development in the Great Usworth and Springwell Wards during the year.

The sewage of the district is discharged into the River Wear at three points, one near Barmston Forge and two at Washington Staithes. The waste matter at Barmston only is treated in settlement tanks before being allowed to flow into the river. The settlement tanks were cleansed during September, 1951. The need for new sewage disposal works is recognised and is under consideration.

Rivers and Streams

Favourable reports as to the condition of the various water-courses in the district were received during the past year.

Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year the various types in use within the Urban District were as follows:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Water Closets ...	5,499	5,620	5,767	5,900
Ash Closets ...	32	32	32	26
Ash-pit Privies ...	2	2	2	2
Chemical Closets	6	6	6	6

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The service within the district is carried out by direct labour, except for fourteen isolated houses which are done by contract.

The personnel includes foreman, three drivers, and twelve loaders. Three vehicles are operated within fixed areas of the district. Two Dennis (1948 and 1950) wagons of 10 cubic yards capacity, each with a crew of five, including the driver, maintain the service in two larger parts of the district, while the third vehicle, a Karrier Bantam (1943) of 7 cubic yards capacity, having a crew of four, maintains the third and smaller area.

The maintenance of a satisfactory service to the community during the past year, was in no small measure due to the teamwork of your personnel. The number of dwelling-houses, shops and other premises dealt with total 5,297 an increase of 66.

Time lost to service through inclement weather—7 hours.

Time lost to service by repairs to vehicles—20 days.

Sickness and time lost among the personnel during the year amounted to 160 days, a decrease of 116 days compared with the previous year.

The disposal of refuse collected is by tipping on the site of disused quarries, and low lying agricultural land at the request of the owner or tenant. During the period under review 8,700 tons of refuse were tipped at eight disposal points, including three tips and five agricultural areas. The location, tonnage and type of tipping are shown in the following table, viz:—

Location				Tonnage	Tipping
Tips—Springwell Quarry	...	...	...	3,500 tons	Controlled
Oxclose	...	...	...	950 tons	Crude
Hobson Terrace	...	...	...	1,800 tons	Crude
Agricultural Land	...	...	...	2,450 tons	Crude
				<hr/> 8,700 tons <hr/>	

Approximately 2,450 tons or 28 per cent. of the total tonnage involved was utilised on agricultural land, at Hillthorne Farm, 250 tons; North Farm 1,500 tons; and the Staithes 100 tons; Glebe Farm 500 tons; East House Farm 100 tons.

The estimated weight per premise per year was 1.64 tons, and includes a fair amount of (a) Trade refuse, (b) Builder's refuse, and last but not least, (c) Garden refuse.

Complaints of nuisance arising from tipping areas numbered seven instances of rat infestation and four minor cases of fire.

The cost of the service during the year was £7,252.

Unit Costs

Expenditure per ton per annum—16s. 8.05d.

Expenditure per 1,000 premises per annum—£1,369.

Expenditure per 1,000 population per annum—£409/14/4.

Expenditure per premise per week—6.318d.

A comparative statement of the scavenging costs for the four previous years and the year prior to the war is given here-with:—

Year	Annual Cost £		Approximate Cost per Premise s. d.	
1938-39	...	2,418	...	10 8
1948-49	...	5,320	...	21 3
1949-50	..	5,224	...	20 6
1950-51	...	5,764	...	22 4
1951-52	..	6,373	...	24 4
1952-53	...	7,252	...	27 4

Salvage

The collection of salvage materials was maintained during the year and was chiefly confined to paper and metals. The market value of these materials slumped badly and resulted in an income decrease.

Income from Salvage	£938	5	0
Expenditure	£482	19	5
<hr/>					
Total Balance	£455	5	7
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I remarked in my report for last year that it was to be hoped that the action of the Waste Paper Recovery Association would not "kill the enthusiasm of Local Authorities to continue their efforts" in salvaging paper. It is a strange coincidence that almost immediately following the paper collection competition, world conditions not only caused a slump in market values, but even deprived some Local Authorities of an outlet for the paper they had collected.

Year	Weight		Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1940-41	93	0	339	16	0
1941-42	222	1	811	5	7
1942-43	211	2	832	11	8
1943-44	199	1	824	12	8
1944-45	122	1	604	3	4
1945-46	82	19	468	8	4
1946-47	60	0	417	15	10
1947-48	72	12	455	0	0
1948-49	87	16	649	0	0
1949-50	82	4	599	6	9
1950-51	92	10	541	12	0
1951-52	91	7	1387	5	2
1952-53	105	10	938	5	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	1522	3	8869	2	4
<hr/>			<hr/>		

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

(a) Number and Nature of Inspection.

Visits and re-visits to premises under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...					6
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
„ Pig-keepers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Visits made in connection with Infectious Diseases and disinfection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Visits to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits and re-visits to premises in connection with Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
							<hr/> 1,652 <hr/>

Rat Infestation

During the year maintenance treatments for rats within the area were carried out as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division. A summary of the work entailed on sewers and various premises is given in the following tables:—

Sewers

1. Total numbers of manholes in foul and connected systems—973.
2. Treatment No. 1, 21st October, 1952, to 1st December, 1952.
3. Treatment No. 2, 11th May to 8th June, 1953.
4. Bait base and poison used: Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide.
5. Number of manholes baited—417.
6. Number of manholes showing prebait take—102.
7. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)—51.
8. Schemes of baiting used (e.g. consecutive days, or 1st, 3rd and 5th days): 1st, 3rd, 5th.
9. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in No. 5 above—99.

Premises.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (incl. Business and Industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	* 34	4923	52	507	5516
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as result (a) of notification (b) otherwise.	(a) 2	36	....	3	41
	(b) 9	211	10	59	289
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	2 (Major)	....	....	....	2
	5 (Minor)	22	....	....	27
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice ... ..	....	21	....	3	24
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority	7	43	....	3	53
6. Number of notices served under Section 4—	....	....	....	....	....
(1) Treatment					
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ... ..	....	....	....	....	...
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notices under Section 4 ... ..	....	...	....	....	....
8. Legal Proceedings	....	....	....	....	....
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	One				

* Figures given as per Valuation Roll on 31st December, 1952.

At the end of the year 7 farms were on contract to the County Agricultural Executive Committee for the destruction of rats.

(b) Number of Notices served and complied with.

	Number of informal Notices Served	Number of Statutory Notices Served	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice
Dw'ling-houses } Structural Def'ts	191	12	176
} Foul Conditions	...	...	...
} Overcrowding	...	...	...
Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	...
Cowsheds ...	2	...	2
Bakehouses ...	1	...	1
Slaughter houses ...	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies ..	1	...	1
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	12	...	12
Water Closets ...	27	3	19
Defective Yard Paving ...	4	...	1
House . } Defective Traps	1	...	2
Drainage } No disconnection	...	...	...
} from sewers	...	...	...
} Other Faults	47	6	52
Water Supply ...	49	...	55
Pigsties ...	4	...	3
Animals Improperly Kept ...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...
Ash Bins ...	49	2	59
Totals ...	388	23	383

Housing Repairs and Improvements

The difficulty of obtaining labour and materials is still prevalent and is retarding the works of repairs.

The licensing ceiling fixed by the Ministry of Works (now the Ministry of Town and Country Planning) has now been increased to a reasonable figure. .

Shops Act

Fifty-five inspections of shops were made during the year and in eight cases improvements were carried out by informal action, viz:—

Four cases of improvements in structure and cleanliness and four cases of repair to W.C. compartments.

Smoke Abatement

In this Urban area the need to take action is not deemed necessary.

Swimming Baths

There are no Swimming baths in the district.

Camping Sites

There are no Camping sites in the district.

Schools

The sanitary condition of schools within the district was found to be generally satisfactory.

At the present time when much stress is placed on education and personal hygiene it is not encouraging to note the absence of hot water in schools, within the district, for washing purposes, especially where meals are distributed and partaken.

Cinemas and Halls

There are five cinemas and four halls within the district. These were inspected at intervals throughout the year with respect to sanitary arrangements. Informal action resulted in improvement of W.C. accommodation in three instances.

Eradication of Bed Bug

	Infested	Disinfested
1. Council Houses	4	4
Other Houses	2	2
2. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs	Zaldecide and Kilgercide sprays.	
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses	Foompest fumigation and spraying.	
4. Whether work carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor	Local Authority.	
5. The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing	None.	

Housing.
1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	837
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	921
(2)(a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	Nil
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	103
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	374

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	343
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	7
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

During the period under review there were 71 houses erected and occupied within the Urban District, viz:—

Permanent houses by Local Authority ...	64
Houses built by Private Enterprise ...	7

4. Overcrowding

In the Urban District overcrowding is much in evidence, more particularly with regard to houses overcrowded by reason of more than one family being in occupation.

The following is a Summary of the Permanent Dwelling-houses, including number of Apartments erected by the Local Authority up to December 31st, 1952.

Houses Built under the following Acts.	No. of Houses	Number of Apartments			
		2	3	4	5
Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890	149	...	86	4	59
Housing Act, 1919	79	..	...	69	10
„ „ 1924	744	80*	310	353	1
Housing Acts, 1930-6	214	...	...	214	...
„ Act, 1936	134	...	45	61	28
„ „ 1936-48	91	...	7	60	24
„ „ 1936-49	96	...	...	68	28
„ „ 1936-52	186	12	126	40	8
TOTAL	1,693	92	574	869	158

* Aged Persons Houses.

The total number of Dwelling-houses under the control of the Urban District Council is tabulated herewith:—

Permanent	...	...	...	1,693
Temporary	...	...	...	258
Requisitioned	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				1,958
				<hr/>

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply

Details of licensing under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, and the various Regulations made thereunder are given as follows:—

Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary)	1
Licensed to sell " T.T." Milk 	2
Licensed to sell "T.T." Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary) 	1
Licensed to sell " Accredited " Milk 	3
Registered to sell " Sterilised " Milk 	47
Registered to sell " Non-designated " Milk 	15

(b) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

As in previous years, slaughtering for the Urban District was carried out under Government Control at Newcastle upon Tyne, and the meat transported in bulk to a local centre for final distribution to meat retailers.

In the performance of the duties of Meat and Foods Inspector during the year, 93 visits were made to food premises. As a result of these visits 2 shops have had provision made for the supply of hot and cold water for the use of the personnel, and structural improvements were made to 4 premises.

(c) Unsound Food

The following is a list of foodstuffs which, on inspection were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered voluntarily:—

Tinned Meat, 4 cwt. 3 qrs.; Tinned Vegetables, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 26 lbs.; Tinned Fish, 21 lbs.; Tinned Soup, 2 lbs.; Tinned Fruit, 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 3lbs; Tinned Milk, 49 tins; Cheese, 12 lbs.; Other Foods, 1 cwt. 4 lbs.; Butter, 31 lbs.; Meat and Meat Food Products, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 5lbs.; Eggs, 360; Bacon, 1st. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

This involved the issue of 264 certificates.

(d) Ice Cream

Number of Producers registered ... 3

Number of Retailers registered ... 29

Samples were taken from the various premises during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Of the 5 samples taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, 3 were Grade 1 and 2 were Grade 3.

(e) Shellfish

There are no beds in the District.

(f) Fried Fish Shops

There are 12 premises in the Urban area registered for the manufacture and sale of fried fish. These premises were visited during the year and in general the standard of cleanliness was satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 — Part I of the Act

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	19	15	...	...
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	29	27	2	...
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	4	...	...
Total	50	46	2	...

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1) ...	9	9	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S2) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S3) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S4) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inef'ctive drainage of floors (S6) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) :					
Insufficient ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	...	1	...
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	...	1	...
Other offences (Not including offences relating to outwork) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	12	...	2	...

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

During 1952 there were 279 cases of Infectious Diseases (including all forms of tuberculosis) notified as occurring in the district compared with 98 in 1951. The main difference lies in the figures for measles notifications.

Scarlet Fever

There were 12 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1952 of which 8 were admitted to hospital. In 1951 there were 8 cases notified.

During 1952 no case of puerperal pyrexia (i.e. a disease sometimes resulting from contact with scarlet fever) was notified.

The case rate was 0.67 per 1,000 population compared with 1.53 for England and Wales.

Diphtheria

There were 3 cases of diphtheria notified during 1952. In 1950 there was 1 and in 1951, there was none. As usually happens these patients were admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from diphtheria but fortunately there was no true case. The case rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales was 0.01—the lowest ever.

A small amount of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept in the Health Department, available to medical practitioners on request for use in doubtful cases whilst awaiting diagnosis or if the patient is to be nursed at home.

Immunisation

The tremendous reduction in the incidence of diphtheria and deaths therefrom during the last ten or twelve years both in the country as a whole and also locally is certainly mainly due to the widespread immunisation schemes which the Government has sponsored during and since the last war.

Provided the population is adequately immunised—at least 75 per cent. of the children under 5 and under 15 years of age—this dread disease could be wiped out altogether as has been done in various parts of Canada and the U.S.A.

In this district approximately 58.80 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age and 61.43 per cent. of those between 5 and 15 years of age have been treated. All children should be immunised between 8 and 12 months of age, and have a single "booster" (i.e., re-inforcing) dose before commencing school at 5 years of age and preferably a second booster dose 3 to 5 years later.

Since the commencement of immunisation in Washington, approximately 4,111 children have received the full course.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Influenza was prevalent at the beginning of the year but fortunately was not of a very severe nature. There were only 9 cases of pneumonia notified during the year, including influenza and other forms. Unfortunately, 4 males and 2 females died from pneumonia and 7 persons died from influenza during 1952.

Measles and Whooping Cough

There were 185 cases of measles and 35 of whooping cough in 1952 compared with 46 cases of measles and 9 of whooping cough in 1951. There were no deaths due to either of these diseases.

No action was taken in the area towards using measles serum for the prevention or attenuation of the disease.

Prevention of the spread of measles and whooping cough is particularly difficult since in the case of measles infectivity is especially great during the three or four days preceding the rash when parents may think that the child is suffering from a cold. Similarly in whooping cough there is a danger of infection before the characteristic whoop is heard. Since these diseases may have serious complications the patient should be isolated from others at the earliest possible opportunity and if contact with a case of measles or whooping cough is known to have taken place then strict observation should be kept on the child particularly during the second and third weeks after contact so that the earliest symptoms may be noted at once and the child isolated until there is no further doubt as to its freedom from infection.

Erysipelas

There was no case of erysipelas during 1952.

Anterior Poliomyelitis

Four cases were notified during 1952 compared with one in 1951. The patients received hospital treatment.

School Notification of Disease

No fresh cases of any infectious disease was notified from the schools.

Notifiable Disease during the year 1952.

The incidence of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, as notified in the district during the period under consideration, the number of cases which received treatment in hospital and the number of deaths from such infectious diseases are shown in the following table.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	8	...
Diphtheria	3	3	...
Enteric F. (incl. Paratyphoid)	1	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...
Pneumonia	9	3	6
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	1	...
Measles	185	1	...
Whooping Cough	35	..	...
Dysentery	1	1	...
Poliomyelitis	4	4	...
Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...
Totals	251	22	6

The following table shows certain important facts, viz.: the age incidence of the cases of each of the various diseases including all forms of tuberculosis, the incidence of each disease in every ward, the number of cases of each disease removed to hospital other than tuberculosis and the rate per thousand population for each.

Cases of Infectious Diseases during 1952 - Showing Age Incidence and Distribution.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified										Total No. of Cases Notified in Each Ward								
	At Ages—Years										Washington	Washington Station	Usworth Col.	Great Usworth	Springwell	Wash. Staithes	Barmston	Total	
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45									45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	12	0.63
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.17	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	9	0.51	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	12	0.67	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	12	0.67	
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	0.11	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0.11	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.05	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	21	27	29	34	64	2	1	1	...	...	...	53	41	17	25	6	185	0.05
Whooping Cough	4	5	6	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	2	5	4	35	10.45
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.97
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Totals	12	28	34	43	40	86	2	6	16	7	4	1	60	55	23	37	7	279	15.76

Prevention of Blindness

Schemes for the above are entirely under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

Tuberculosis

During 1952 no action was taken under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) 1926 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

New Cases of Mortality during 1952

24 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis being 12 males and 12 females, were notified or came to notice during the year, also 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, being 2 males and 2 females.

The following table shows the notification of tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, according to sex for the year 1952 compared with the preceding ten years.

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1943	10	10	20	5	4	9
1944	9	4	13	2	1	3
1945	8	7	15	—	2	2
1946	6	11	17	1	2	3
1947	3	6	9	7	1	8
1948	15	6	21	4	—	4
1949	11	6	17	4	2	6
1950	5	15	20	1	2	3
1951	9	9	18	3	2	5
1952	12	12	24	2	2	4

The following table shows the distribution of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1952 according to sex and ward incidence.

Ward	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Washington	3	4	1	....	8
Washington Station	3	2	1	....	6
Usworth Colliery	5	3	....	2	10
Great Usworth	....	1	....	....	1
Springwell	1	2	....	....	3
Washington Staithes	....	....	....	....	....
Barmston	....	....	....	....	....
Totals ...	12	12	2	2	28

The following table shows the various age periods for males and females at which the new cases were notified and the age of those who died from tuberculosis

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 „ ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	3	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	2	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
35—45 „ ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45—55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	12	2	2	5	1	—	1

Occupation

The occupations of those who were notified during 1952 as suffering from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

Pulmonary: 4 miners, 4 factory workers, 1 ambulance driver, 1 clerk, 1 police cadet, 1 Royal Navy rating, 7 housewives, 2 school children, 2 infants, 5 unknown.

Non-pulmonary: 2 school children, 1 infant and 1 housewife

Sites of Lesions in Non-Pulmonary Cases

2 meninges, 2 cervical glands.

Examination of Sputa

Specimens of Sputa sent by the family doctor or other medical practitioner are examined free at the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne.

